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— Sixteen Pages —

Now, if Mr. Debs would turn his

energies to the advocacy of an equitable

plan for the arbitration of strikes, he

could do both the employer and the em-

ployer no end of good.

The combined financial wisdom of the

present administration does not seem

able to comprehend that when the coun-

try buys from abroad more than it sells

gold will go out in settlement.

Even the reiteration of the Grand Mas-

ter Moutbath's boycott against the

national bank note and the backing of his

assembly seems not to have caused a

man to refuse a five-dollar bill of that

currency as yet.

Daniel Webster held that the States,

being denied the power to coin money,

have not the power to permit the issue

of what becomes the actual and almost

universal substitute for money, namely,

State bank notes.

The life of Abraham Lincoln which it

is announced that Henry Watterson is

writing will be an exceedingly interest-

ing contribution to the literature which

the character of that most marvelous

American has called out, and of which

people will never tire of reading.

The Chicago Chronicle is in fault in

declaring that those who denounce Gov.

Altgeld were those who did not join the

Union army during the war. In this

city the first to denounce Altgeld were

the veterans who attended a law and

order meeting composed of that class.

Last year the few sturdy and heroic

men connected with the life-saving ser-

vice of the United States saved 5,332 lives

and \$10,647,235 worth of property; and

yet some watch-dog of the treasury will

growl when the few thousand dollars

the service costs gets a place in an ap-

propriation bill.

One of the four young desperadoes re-

cently arrested for train wrecking in

New York had in his pocket a yellow-

covered history of the exploits of the

James brothers, but he did not get it out

of a public library, and it is safe to say

that no such book is to be found in any

public library in the United States.

Secretary Morton thinks Mr. Cleveland

deserves a third term on the same prin-

ciple that bank presidents who manage

the business well are re-elected for many

terms. "The management of the govern-

ment," he says, "is a business as is the

management of a bank." True, and what

a business administration this has been!

During the eleven years beginning

with 1878 the net import of gold to the

United States was \$224,192,846. During

those years the product of the American

miner was \$387,975,000, a total gain of

\$161,782,846. From 1889 to 1894, both in-

cluded, the net exports of gold were

\$224,429,776, while the product of our

miners was \$207,275,000, a loss of a little

over \$17,000,000.

The narrow escape from another elec-

tric car accident in Cleveland while the

travellers were momentarily absent from

their posts shows the danger of taking

any risks in dealing with applied elec-

tricity. There is a tendency among all

employers who deal with mechanical

powers to become forgetful or reckless

of danger and to take risks whose grav-

ity they do not appreciate. Eternal vig-

ilance is the price of safety.

The bicycle might not be well adapted

to use in strictly military operations, but

the Salvation Army is preparing to

move on wheels against the enemy of

mankind and expects to save time and

labor thereby. There will be bicycle

brigades which will make evangelistic

tours from central points and leave Sa-

tan no corner in which to hide. The

scheme looks promising. It is at least

worth while to see what the latest mod-

ern improvements will do toward cir-

cumventing the adversary.

Sorosis, the great and original wom-

an's club, got snubbed in a club conven-

tion the other day in a way very dis-

respecting to its sensibilities. The presi-

dent of the New York State Federation

of Clubs refused to place a representa-

tion of Sorosis on any of her committees

on the ground that it was an egotistic

instead of an altruistic organization.

None of the women concerned seems to

understand exactly what this classifica-

tion means, but all agree that it is some-

thing very dreadful, and comments, fa-

vorable and otherwise, are so vigorous

and loud that the echoes are reaching

far beyond the bounds of the State.

Mrs. Craigie, who, under the name of

John Oliver Hobbes, has produced two

or three novels of the hysterical sort

now so common in England, and which

cause her to be classified by undiscrim-

inating paragraphs as the "eminent

literary woman," has arrived in this

country. Of course, she was interviewed

as soon as she reached her hotel, and

identified with "Rip Van Winkle" that

she not only declared that she liked this

country, but added that though she went

from here when she was three years

old she had never been able to get over

the feeling that she was alien to Eng-

land or to regard the people of that

country as other than foreigners. In

the beautiful art of laying it on thick

Mrs. Craigie can give points to the most

accomplished foreign actress at the be-

ginning of an American tour.

THE SUPPRESSION OF UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

A reader of the Journal in this city

asks if "it is true that any organized

effort has been made in any city to get

rid of unwholesome and foul tenements."

In reply, it can be said that in all of

the older States in which there are large

cities, and in the more prominent coun-

tries of Europe, there are laws, most of

them of recent enactment, which are de-

signed to get rid of unwholesome tenements.

In Boston, New York and other

cities city boards have authority to close

up any house which is regarded unfit for

habitation, and large numbers of such

"dangerous" houses have been closed.

Doubtless hovels unfit for human resi-

dence could be vacated under the laws

of Indiana. In New York city, during

construction and repair of houses, of-

ficials representing the sanitary depart-

ment inspect the premises with a view

to securing ventilation and drainage.

Under the public health act of London

of 1891 the sanitary authorities are re-

quired to have frequent inspections made

of the thickly populated parts of the city

to ascertain if in the buildings or the

premises there is anything dangerous

to health, and these authorities have full

power to compel owners to order such

changes as will make the conditions

healthful. A similar law applies to all

the cities of France and Belgium.

It is often the case in large cities, and

sanitarians in this city have found two

or three such localities, that the houses

or neighborhoods have become so ir-

remediably bad that the only logical thing

to do is to wipe them out of existence.

During the summer of 1894 a spot was

reported in this city so saturated with

the poison which causes typhoid fever

that the larger part of the occupants of

the houses were ill with this disease.

Under the housing act of England the

authorities have the power to condemn

the houses and land. Under that act

several of the most unhealthy and

vicious localities have been taken by the

authorities and made into small parks,

after paying for the property. What

has been done by the law in London has

been effected in Boston, Brooklyn and

other cities by corporations and individ-

uals, partly because they are humane

and partly to make money. Several of

the worst localities in Boston have been

redeemed by the purchase of the rock-

eries which were rented and building on

the ground tenement houses, comfort-

able and healthful, in which rooms are

rented for a less price than was exacted

by landlords whose houses have been

condemned. After the building of bet-

ter houses, which are put under regula-

tions insuring family privacy and clean-

liness, localities having the worst re-

pute become respectable. The same ex-

periments have been tried in Brooklyn

and other cities with most satisfactory

results. In London, when the city au-

thorities have taken the dangerous

houses, they are required to find better

quarters for those who are forced to

leave those which have been condemned.

Intelligent and philanthropic public

sentiment has but recently been called

to the relations which exist between un-

healthy and crowded abodes and vice.

At present, however, sanitary science

has not so developed that instead of

vice being the cause of wretched abodes

and all sorts of degradation, the filthy

and crowded abode is the cause of vice.

The Journal's inquirer and others who

are seeking information on this impor-

tant subject should read the special re-

port of the United States Commissioner

of Labor on "The Housing of the Work-

ing People."

PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL IMITATION.

An Eastern dramatic critic, in speak-

ing of a performance by the Italian